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United Nations

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Report on the sixteenth session (3-7 June 2013)

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Summary

At its sixteenth session, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development undertook a review of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels. In addition, it considered two priority themes, "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities" and "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society".

The session included two ministerial round tables, one entitled "Review of progress made in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes" and the other, "Harnessing science and technology to address development challenges". Over 15 Member States were represented at the ministerial level. Participants also included heads or representatives of international organizations of the United Nations system, as well as representatives of civil society, business entities and technical and academic communities.

In reviewing the progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, the participants focused on several key issues. First, owing to rapid growth in mobile telephone access since 2005, more than half of the world's population has access to information and communications technologies (ICTs). This has been made possible not only by the rise in access to mobile telephony, but also by the gradual permeation of ICT-based services and applications in a range of social sectors such as e-government, e-business and developmental services globally. These newer means of providing services have not only helped to speed up the spread of ICTs globally; they have also given a new meaning to the nature and benefits of the information society to the developing world.

But at the same time, there is growing concern that many developing countries lack affordable access to ICTs and that for the majority of people globally, these benefits are not automatically increasing. The rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, is causing a growing divide in terms of the availability and accessibility of the Internet in large parts of the world, especially in developing countries and the least developed countries. In a number of developing countries, ICTs and their applications are still not available or affordable to the majority of people, especially those living in rural areas. The nature of the digital divide is also gradually changing in character: from being based primarily on whether access is available or not, the digital divide is now characterized by the quality of access (particularly broadband access), information and skills that users can obtain, and the value they can derive from it. As a result, for a vast majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including ICTs, remains unfulfilled.

Stressing this reality, participants emphasized the need to effectively harness technology, including ICTs, to bridge the digital divide. In this regard, developing countries face impediments in a number of important areas, such as lack of an appropriate enabling environment, resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, and technology ownership and standards and flows. Participants recognized in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of ICTs through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies.

There is still a need for continuing efforts in terms of capacity-building on ICTs in order to address the ongoing challenges to build the information society, especially for developing and least developed countries. It is necessary to focus on capacity development and sustainable support in order to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society.

Since the World Summit on the Information Society, newer topics have emerged as being important, particularly those related to the applications of ICTs to social and environmental fields. In this regard, participants highlighted issues such as e-environmental applications, the contribution of ICTs to early warning and mitigating climate change. Other issues such as social networking, virtualization and cloud computing remain extremely important. There is also a rise in concern over responsible use of the Internet and the protection of online privacy, especially cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people.

Participants emphasized the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divide, taking into account considerations of gender, culture, youth and other underrepresented groups. They called upon all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide and to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that would stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries. Participants also urged all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries.

The Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) made a presentation on the ten-year review event for the World Summit on the Information Society, Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development, organized by UNESCO in Paris from 25 to 27 February 2013, in conjunction with the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme. The final statement of the event, "Information and knowledge for all: an expanded vision and a renewed commitment", was developed through open multi-stakeholder drafting sessions as a contribution to the continuing review process of the World Conference on the Information Society.

During the Commission's session the delegation of the Russian Federation made an official proposal to host the World Summit on the Information Society in 2015 in Sochi. While some delegations supported this proposal, others stated that the modalities for World Summit follow-up would be established by the General Assembly at the end of 2013, as stated in resolution 67/195.

The Commission urged the Secretary-General to ensure the continued funding of the Internet Governance Forum and its structures in preparation for the eighth and future meetings of the Forum, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission's Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum.

Participants recognized the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities in issues pertaining to the Internet but not in day-to-day operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues.

In relation to the recently established Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair of the Commission at the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 67/195, the Commission noted the holding of the first meeting of the Working Group, which was convened by its Chair on 30 and 31 May 2013 in Geneva. The Commission also noted that a questionnaire would be issued to gather substantive inputs from all stakeholders and that the next meeting of the Working Group would be held from 6 to 8 November 2013. The Commission also took note of the report of the progress made thereon.

In addressing the priority themes, "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities" and "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society", participants highlighted the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development. They highlighted the seminal role that ICTs play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development. Participants also noted that collaborative learning, cooperation and exchange of best practices are central to innovation, technology transfer and entrepreneurship and involve absorptive and productive capacity-building at the individual and organizational levels.

Participants noted that although rapid urbanization in developing countries is increasing the standard of living for many, it has not been inclusive and has created several cross-sectoral challenges for urban governance, including imbalances in the quality of life and other issues. In this regard, participants highlighted that cities are centres of innovation and that the growth and development of countries as a whole will depend largely on the success, habitability and sustainability of their cities. They also pointed out that the challenges faced by cities and peri-urban communities in developing countries differ widely from those of developed countries and require special analysis in the context of science, technology and innovation interventions.

Participants emphasized the national and international nature of the debates and made several calls for action to national Governments and the international community. In the main, they encouraged national Governments to establish governance mechanisms that facilitate innovative, integrated, multidisciplinary urban and peri-urban community planning; integrate ICTs into the infrastructure of cities, where appropriate, to increase the efficiency of services, mobility and to provide safety for citizens; put in place regulatory frameworks that mainstream issues of sustainability into urban projects and support business models that scale innovative solutions. Participants also invited local governments to establish public-private partnerships for mutual benefits, including supporting higher education and vocational training in skills needed for an augmented urban workforce.

Participants encouraged the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and UNCTAD to raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation.

Participants also encouraged the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and UNCTAD to raise awareness in urban policymakers about the role of science, technology and engineering for innovation, and ICTs in facilitating integrated regional planning, spatial design and sustainable resource consumption and efficient management of services in cities and peri-urban communities in a gender-sensitive manner. Participants encouraged the Commission to provide a forum for building repositories of best practices, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation in symbiotic relationship with ICT for sustainability and management and to provide solutions for challenges in key urban sectors in developing countries considering the special requirements of least developed countries and small island States.

Under the agenda item "Science, technology and innovation policy reviews", participants took note with appreciation of the high quality of the review prepared by UNCTAD for the Dominican Republic, and welcomed the next science, technology and innovation policy reviews planned for Oman, Thailand and Viet Nam. They also pointed out the need to proactively seek funding for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews and their implementation, and they called for the planning of periodic updates on the progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed. Participants invited those countries to report to the Commission on the progress made, lessons learned and challenges in the implementation of recommendations. They also encouraged the Gender Advisory Board to better integrate gender perspectives into the science, technology and innovation policy reviews, where appropriate.

The Chair of the Commission made a presentation on the 2013 annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council entitled "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals". He highlighted the meeting of the Bureau of the Council with the chairs of the functional commissions held in New York in April 2013 and shared his views on the process with the Commission.

The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of two draft resolutions, one on science and technology for development and one on assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. During the negotiations on the draft resolution on assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, the representative of Sweden submitted a proposal recalling Human Rights Council resolution 20/8 on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, but this did not reach consensus.*

* For further information on the session, see www.unctad.org/csid.

[10 June 2013]

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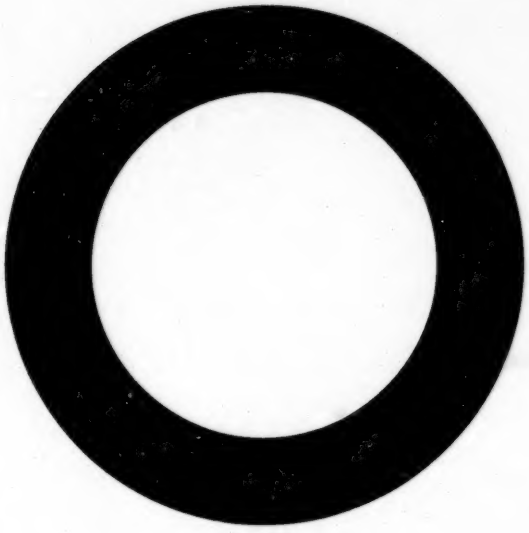

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2012/5 of 24 July 2012 on assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/195 of 21 December 2012 on information and communications technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[2]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society",[3]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[1] emphasizing in particular its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information

* For the discussion, see chap. II.
[1] See A/C.2/59/3, annex, and A/60/687.
[2] A/68/65-E/2013/11.
[3] E/CN.16/2013/3.

Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities, with their respective executive summaries, submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[2] including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

5. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component;

6. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the World Summit, and to that end requested the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including considering strengthening the Commission, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding in Geneva, from 13 to 17 May 2013, of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2013, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme, as a multi-stakeholder platform for the coordination of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and to facilitate the implementation of the World Summit action lines;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

9. *Welcomes* the progress highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, in particular the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, in line with one of the World Summit targets, the value of this progress being enhanced by the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, m-agriculture, mobile transactions, m-government, e-government, e-business and development services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

10. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

11. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and notes with concern that there is a growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between high-income countries and other regions, with least developed countries and Africa as a continent lagging behind the rest of the world;

13. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

14. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available or affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

15. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that in some instances the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value they can derive from it, and recognizes in

this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

16. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development entitled "The state of broadband 2012: achieving digital inclusion for all", and takes note with interest of the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

17. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

18. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

19. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environmental applications, the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

20. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services is essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

Internet governance

21. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

22. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and paragraphs 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[4]

[4] See A/60/687.

Enhanced cooperation

23. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

24. *Also recognizes* that the process towards enhanced cooperation, to be started by the Secretary-General, involving all relevant organizations by the end of the first quarter of 2006, will involve all stakeholders in their respective roles, will proceed as quickly as possible consistent with legal process and will be responsive to innovation; that relevant organizations should commence a process towards enhanced cooperation involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and responsive to innovation; and that the same relevant organizations shall be requested to provide annual performance reports;

25. *Recalls* that, in resolution 67/195, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a working group on enhanced cooperation to examine the mandate of the World Summit on the Information Society regarding enhanced cooperation as contained in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, through seeking, compiling and reviewing inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders, and to make recommendations on how to fully implement this mandate, and requested the working group to report to the Commission at its seventeenth session, in 2014, as an input to the overall review of the outcomes of the World Summit;

26. *Also recalls* that, in resolution 67/195, the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to ensure that the working group on enhanced cooperation has balanced representation between Governments, from the five regional groups of the Commission, and invitees from all other stakeholders, namely, the private sector, civil society, technical and academic communities, and intergovernmental and international organizations, drawn equally from developing and developed countries;

27. *Notes* the conclusion of the first meeting of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, convened by the Chair of the Working Group in Geneva on 30 and 31 May 2013, also notes that a questionnaire will be issued to gather substantive inputs from all stakeholders and that the next meeting will be held from 6 to 8 November 2013, and takes note of the report made of the progress thereunder;

Internet Governance Forum

28. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

29. *Also recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions, which address Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

30. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 67/195 in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the

progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit of the Information Society, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum,[5] in particular on enhancing participation of developing countries;

31. *Notes* the seventh Internet Governance Forum, held in Baku from 6 to 9 November 2012 under the main theme, entitled "Internet governance for sustainable human, economic and social development", and hosted by the Government of Azerbaijan;

32. *Welcomes* the eighth Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Indonesia, scheduled to take place from 22 to 25 October 2013 in Bali, and notes that the preparation process for the meeting has taken into consideration recommendations from the report of the Commission's Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum;

The road ahead[6]

33. *Urges* United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[7]

34. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide, in its different forms, an area of priority concern, put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide among and within countries;

35. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

36. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

37. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[8]

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[5] A/67/65-E/2012/8 and Corr.1.

[6] See also the summary of the present report.

[7] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[8] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

38. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review and modify the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(a) *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development;

(b) *Encourages* Member States to respond to the survey on the objectives, goals and targets of the Plan of Action adopted by the world Summit at its first phase, held in Geneva in 2003,[9] that will be conducted between July and September 2013 by the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development, so as to contribute to its final assessment report on the achievement of the World Summit targets to be issued in 2014 on the occasion of the event, coordinated by the International Telecommunication Union, titled "WSIS+10 High Level Event", to be held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in April 2014;

(c) *Notes* the holding, in Bangkok, from 25 to 27 September 2012, of the tenth World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting, which enhanced the capacity of Governments in the collection of relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies;

(d) *Encourages* Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, so as to be able to respond satisfactorily to surveys such as the World Summit target survey, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(e) *Also encourages* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on poverty and in key sectors to identify the knowledge and skills needed to boost impacts;

(f) *Calls upon* international development partners to provide financial support to further facilitate capacity-building and technical assistance in developing countries;

39. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland and Switzerland to this fund;

40. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued functioning of the Internet Governance Forum and its structures, in preparation for the eighth meeting of the Forum, to be held in Bali, Indonesia, from 22 to 25 October 2013, and future meetings of the Forum, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission's Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum;

[9] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

41. *Recalls* paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, in which the General Assembly was requested to make an overall review of the implementation of World Summit outcomes in 2015, and paragraph 106 of the Tunis Agenda, according to which the World Summit implementation and follow-up should be an integral part of the United Nations integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

42. *Also recalls* paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 67/195, in which the Assembly reaffirmed its role in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, to be held by the end of 2015, as recognized in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, and decided to consider the modalities for this review process by the end of 2013;

43. *Recommends* that, consistent with the World Summit process and subject to the decision by the General Assembly, an appropriate preparatory process should be launched, drawing from the experience of the two phases of the World Summit and other subsequent World Summit meetings;

44. *Notes* the role of the Commission, set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

45. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the stocktaking of activities related to the World Summit, which serves as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis phase of the World Summit;

46. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at the global level, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit Project Prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

47. *Requests* the Commission to collect inputs from all facilitators and stakeholders and to organize a substantive discussion during its seventeenth session in 2014 on the progress made in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes, and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the World Summit outcomes in 2015;

48. *Also requests* the Commission to submit, after its eighteenth session, its ten-year review of progress made in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the World Summit outcomes in 2015;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in the other Council resolutions on the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

50. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divide, taking

into account considerations of gender, culture, youth and other under-represented groups;

51. *Takes note* of and encourages States Members to promote the first Global Youth Summit, to be held in Costa Rica, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, in September 2013 to empower young people as the key contributors towards building the information society and widening opportunities and innovations;

52. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Egypt to host the event, coordinated by the International Telecommunication Union, titled "WSIS+10 High Level Event" in April 2014 in Sharm El Sheikh, that will address the review of the progress made in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes, taking into account the modalities of the overall review that will be considered in the General Assembly resolution to be adopted at its sixty-eighth session, in consultation with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and all relevant United Nations agencies.

Draft resolution II
Science, technology and innovation for development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recalling further the work of the Commission on science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research, and on development-oriented policies for a socioeconomically inclusive information society, including policies relating to access, infrastructure and an enabling environment,

Recognizing that local and indigenous culture and knowledge accumulated through the centuries are crucial in solving local problems,

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

Recognizing also that it is necessary to develop new business models which are accountable and facilitate scale-up of technological innovation that reaches beneficiaries,

Noting that geographic information systems and geospatial tools and analysis provide important applications in urban planning and monitoring,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/211 of 22 December 2011 on science and technology for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies,

Taking note with appreciation of the high-quality science, technology and innovation policy review prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Dominican Republic, and welcomes the next science, technology and innovation policy reviews planned for Oman, Thailand and Viet Nam,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2011/235 of 26 July 2011 providing for the extension until 2015 of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/129 of 19 December 2011, 66/211 and 66/216 of 22 December 2011 addressing, respectively, improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology, and integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, "science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities" and "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society",

Recognizing that collaborative learning, cooperation and exchange of best practices are central to innovation, technology transfer and entrepreneurship, and involves absorptive and productive capacity-building at the individual and the organizational levels,

Recognizing also that although rapid industrialization in developing countries is increasing the standard of living for many by offering employment opportunities and services for a better life, it has not been inclusive and has created several cross-sectoral challenges for urban governance, including imbalances in the quality of life and other social issues,

Noting that cities are centres of innovation and that the growth and development of countries as a whole will depend largely on the success, habitability and sustainability of their cities,

Noting also that the challenges faced by cities and peri-urban communities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island States, differ widely from those of developed countries and require special analysis in the context of science, technology and innovation interventions,

Recognizing that science, technology and innovation can help achieve sustainable urban development through the application of high, low, new and emerging technologies, taking into account innovative approaches to urban planning

and institutional innovation, while accounting for the economic, environmental, cultural and social dimensions of urbanization,

Recognizing also that science, technology and innovation are necessary for sustainable urban development, to provide affordable solutions to mitigate the impact of climate change on vulnerable urban populations,

Recognizing further the critical role of institutional reforms, financing and public-private partnerships, in addition to science, technology and innovation, in finding solutions to challenges related to sustainable urbanization,

Noting that architecture and engineering go hand in hand when planning, designing, building, retrofitting and maintaining cities, and are holistic, inclusive, mindful of specific requirements of all people, male and female, and ultimately provide places where people can live comfortably,

Noting the activities of Study Group 5 of the International Telecommunication Union to address environmental dimensions of information and communications technologies in cities and the establishment by the International Telecommunication Union of the Focus Group on Smart Sustainable Cities for defining the role of information and communications technologies in cities that aim to be environmentally sustainable,

Noting that the global report by the Broadband Commission for Digital Development entitled "The state of broadband 2012: achieving digital inclusion for all" is of relevance to sustainable cities and peri-urban communities,

Decides to make the following recommendations for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and consider taking the following actions:

(i) Establish governance mechanisms that facilitate innovative, integrated and multidisciplinary urban and peri-urban community planning; urban projects should include targeted end users and participation from relevant departments responsible for spatial planning, housing, water supply, energy supply, mobility, communications, health and sanitation, education and skills training, waste management, environmental protection, security and disaster resilience;

(ii) Put in place regulatory frameworks at the national, regional and local levels that mainstream issues of sustainability into urban projects and support business models that scale innovative solutions;

(iii) Invite local governments to establish public-private partnerships for mutual benefit, including to support higher education and vocational training in skills needed for an augmented urban workforce;

(iv) Encourage the integration of information and communications technologies into the infrastructure of cities, where appropriate, to increase the efficiency of services, food supply and mobility; to provide for the safety, security and productivity of citizens; and to reduce environmental impacts;

(v) Also encourage municipalities to join national and international networks for cooperation to learn from best practices in cities of other regions and countries;

(vi) Provide support for collaborative research involving universities and municipalities on the socioeconomic impact of urbanization, in order to support informed public policies;

(vii) Use information and communications technology-based simulation tools that estimate future requirements of food, water, energy, housing, transport and other services, such as education, health, sanitation, waste management, communication and security, in expanding urban areas, also taking into account the estimated growth of income for planning purposes;

(viii) Establish regional expansion plans that take into account the estimated demand for basic services and infrastructure of growing populations in cities and surrounding peri-urban and rural zones;

(ix) Promote the adoption of urban agriculture technologies as a means to supplement income and food supply;

(x) Also promote technologies and business models that scale affordable, resource-efficient housing for lower-income groups living in slums, as well as new inhabitants of urban areas;

(xi) Explore potential bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation, especially between municipalities and other types of local government, on improving the resilience of cities and peri-urban areas against natural disasters and the impacts of climate change, for example, with the help of early-warning systems;

(b) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are encouraged to:

(i) With respect to the Commission, continue its role as a torch-bearer for innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology and engineering for innovation issues, raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation; special attention should be placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries, especially for local governments, small and medium enterprises and individual entrepreneurs;

(ii) Provide a forum for building repositories of best practices, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies for sustainability, management, and to provide solutions for challenges in key urban sectors in developing countries considering the special requirements of least developed countries and small island States;

(iii) Raise awareness among urban policymakers about the role of science, technology and engineering for innovation, and of information and communications technologies in facilitating integrated regional planning,

spatial design and sustainable resource consumption and efficient management of services in cities and peri-urban communities in a gender-sensitive manner;

(iv) Establish a systematic approach for strategy development related to science, technology and engineering for innovation, including harmonized norms and definitions;

(v) With respect to the Commission and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, enhance treatment of information and communications technologies as an integral, empowering asset for science, technology and engineering for innovation within science, technology and innovation policy reviews;

(vi) Proactively seek funding for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews and their implementation in close cooperation with United Nations-related agencies and international organizations;

(vii) Plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed, and invite those countries to report to the Commission on progress made, lessons learned and challenges in implementation of recommendations;

(viii) Encourage the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to its policy deliberations and documentation, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into the science, technology and innovation policy reviews, where appropriate;

(ix) Highlight the importance of its work related to the implementation and follow-up of the areas of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies related to the Millennium Development Goals and in the post-2015 developmental agenda, and for the Chair of the Commission to report to appropriate Council reviews and meetings, including those related to the Millennium Development Goals review process and the post-2015 development agenda setting;

(c) The international community is encouraged to:

(i) Explore innovative financing models as a means to facilitate investments in replicating science, technology and innovation-based solutions to pressing societal challenges and infrastructural needs for sustainable development, including the management of cities and peri-urban communities in developing countries;

(ii) Establish science, technology and innovation platforms such as open repositories to share and access knowledge, information, experiences and best practices involving technology developments that address the particular urbanization needs and challenges of developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island States;

(iii) Harness information and communications technologies and related social and scientific networks to foster "brain circulation" and the global knowledge society;

(iv) Facilitate university-to-university collaborations involving students and faculty exchanges, two-way mobility, and cooperative research aimed primarily

at increasing science, technology and innovation capacities and the cross-border and transregional circulation of knowledge for sustainable development;

(v) Nurture joint collaborations on capacity-building of science, technology and innovation human resources and global research infrastructure.

B. Draft decision for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission also recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session;[10]

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission as set out below.

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development

Priority themes:

(a) Science, technology and innovation for the post-2015 development agenda:

(i) Taking stock: a decade of Commission on Science and Technology for Development contributions to the Millennium Development Goals;

(ii) Looking forward: science, technology and innovation prospects for the post-2015 development agenda.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development.

* For the discussion, see chaps. VI and VII.

[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 11* (E/2013/31).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the eighteenth session of the Commission.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the eighteenth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventeenth session.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following decision adopted by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Decision 16/101
Documents considered by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its sixteenth session

The Commission on Science and Technology for Development takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities (E/CN.16/2013/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society (E/CN.16/2013/3).

Chapter II

Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels

4. The Commission considered item 2 of its agenda at its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th meetings, on 3, 4 and 7 June 2013. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/68/65-E/2013/11); and

(b) Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the meeting of the intersessional panel of the Commission, held in Lima from 7 to 9 January 2013 (E/CN.16/2013/CRP.1).

5. At the 1st meeting, on 3 June, the Director of the Division on Technology and Logistics, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and head of the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

6. At the 3rd meeting, on 4 June, presentations were made by Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Jānis Kārkliņš, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); David Souter, ICT Development Associates; and Markus Kummer, Vice-President, Public Policy, Internet Society.

7. Statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, India, Latvia, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Austria, Sweden, Finland, the United States of America, Japan, Brazil, Peru, Portugal, Costa Rica, El Salvador and the United Republic of Tanzania.

8. A statement was also made by the observer for Kenya.

9. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce Business Action to Support Information Society (ICC-BASIS), a non-governmental organization.

10. At the same meeting, the following panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations: Markus Kummer, Vice-President of Public Policy, Internet Society; the Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO; the Director of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD; and the representative of the Internet Governance Forum.

11. At the 4th meeting, on 4 June, Peter Major (Hungary), Vice-Chair and Chair of the Commission's Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, made a presentation on the outcome of the first meeting of the Working Group, held on 30 and 31 May in Geneva. At the same meeting, the Chair engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Japan, China, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, the Philippines, Finland, the United States of America and Mexico.

12. The representative of the United Nations Secretariat responded to questions raised by delegations.

Ministerial round table on the review of progress made in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes

13. At its 1st meeting, on 3 June, the Commission convened a ministerial round table on the review of progress made in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes, moderated by Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU, in which the following participants took part: Dennis Sverdlov, Deputy Minister of Communication and Mass Media, Russian Federation; Pedro Sebastião Teta, Secretary of State for Information Technology, Angola; Jean-Pierre Biyiti bi Essam, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Cameroon; Fortunato de la Peña, Undersecretary of Science and Technology, Republic of the Philippines; and Tseliso Mokhosi, Minister of Communications, Science and Technology, Lesotho. At the 2nd meeting, on 3 June, statements were made by Debretsion Gibremichael, Minister of Communication and Information Technology, Ethiopia; and Winnie Magagula, Minister of Information, Communications and Technology, Swaziland. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation also made a statement.

14. The moderator made a statement.

Action taken by the Commission

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

15. At its 7th meeting, on 7 June, the Commission had before it a draft resolution, entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", submitted by the Chair, Miguel Palomino de la Gala (Peru), on the basis of informal consultations, and circulated in an informal paper.

16. The Secretary of the Commission provided clarification with regard to the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

17. The Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

Chapter III

Priority themes:
(a) Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities
(b) Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society

18. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 3, 5 and 7 June 2013. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities (E/CN.16/2013/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society (E/CN.16/2013/3);

(c) Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the meeting of the intersessional panel of the Commission, held in Lima from 7 to 9 January 2013 (E/CN.16/2013/CRP.1).

19. At the 5th meeting, on 5 June, the Director, Division on Technology and Logistics, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), introduced the two reports of the Secretary-General.

20. A statement was made by Shirley Malcolm, Head of the Directorate of Education and Human Resources, American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the Gender Advisory Board.

Ministerial round table on harnessing science and technology to address development challenges

21. At its 2nd meeting, on 3 June, the Commission held a ministerial round table on harnessing science and technology to address development challenges, moderated by Shirley Malcom, Head of the Directorate of Education and Human Resources, American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the Gender Advisory Board, in which the following participants took part: Pedro Crepso Alvizuri, Vice-Minister for Science and Technology, Plurinational State of Bolivia; Lahcen Daoudi, Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Executive Training, Morocco; Henri Dzinotyiwei, Minister of Science and Technology, Zimbabwe; Ita Okon Bassey Ewa, Minister of Science and Technology, Nigeria; Gnissa Isaie Konate, Minister of Scientific Research, Burkina Faso; René Ramirez, National Secretary of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ecuador; Tissa Vitarana, Senior Minister of Scientific Affairs, Sri Lanka; William Colglazier, Science and Technology Advisor to the Secretary of State, United States of America; Erlinda Handal, Vice-Minister of Science and Technology, El Salvador; Fortunato de la Peña, Undersecretary of Science and Technology, Republic of the Philippines; and Jeremiah Sokan, Deputy Minister for Sectoral and Regional Planning, Liberia.

22. The representatives of Egypt, Oman, Zambia, China, Bangladesh and Tunisia also took part in the interactive discussion.

23. The moderator summarized the discussion.

Panel on science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities

24. At its 5th meeting, on 5 June, the Commission held a panel discussion entitled "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities", moderated by Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Director, Monitoring and Research Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and Professorial Fellow, UNU-MERIT.

25. Presentations were made by Mo Fuchun, representative of the Mayor of Shanghai and Deputy Secretary-General, Shanghai Municipal People's Government; Shipra Narang Suri, Vice-President, International Society of City and Regional Planners; and Rick Robinson, Executive Architect, Smarter Cities.

26. Statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines, Peru, Costa Rica, India, the United States of America, Malta and Mexico.

27. Statements were also made by the observers for Kenya and Sierra Leone.

28. A statement was made by the representative of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

29. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations.

Panel on Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society

30. At its 6th meeting, on 5 June, the Commission held a panel discussion entitled "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society", moderated by Darrell Owen, Senior ICT Consultant, Broadband Initiative, United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

31. Presentations were made by Sergio Bertolucci, Director, Research and Scientific Computing, European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN); and Ahmed Eisa, Chairman, Gedaref Digital City Organization, the Sudan.

32. Statements were made by the representatives of the Dominican Republic, India, Brazil, Cuba and Austria.

33. A statement was also made by the observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

34. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and ITU.

35. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce Business Action to Support the Information Society (ICC-BASIS), a non-governmental organization.

36. Also at its 6th meeting, a statement was made by the Director, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD and head of the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

37. A presentation was made by the Chair of the Commission on the 2013 annual ministerial review at the Economic and Social Council on the role of science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

38. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Philippines, Kenya and Costa Rica.

39. A statement was made by the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Action taken by the Commission

Science, technology and innovation for development

40. At its 7th meeting, on 7 June, the Commission had before it a draft resolution entitled "Science, technology and innovation for development", submitted by the Chair, Miguel Palomino de la Gala (Peru), on the basis of informal consultations, which was circulated in English only.

41. The Commission was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

42. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Philippines.

43. The Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

Draft decision proposed by the Chair

44. At its 7th meeting, on 7 June, on the proposal of the Chair, the Commission decided to take note of the following documents (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 16/101):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities (E/CN.16/2013/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society (E/CN.16/2013/3).

Chapter IV
Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews

45. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 4th meeting, on 4 June 2013, and heard an introductory statement by the representative of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Presentation of the science, technology and innovation policy review of the Dominican Republic

46. A presentation was made by the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat.

47. A presentation was made by Ligia Amada Melo de Cardona, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Dominican Republic.

48. Statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Oman, France, Barbados, the United States of America, Colombia, Lesotho, India, China, Kenya and Malta.

49. The Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology of the Dominican Republic responded to comments made and questions posed by delegations.

Chapter V

Election of the Chair and other officers for the seventeenth session of the Commission

50. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 7th meeting, on 7 June 2013.

51. The Commission elected by acclamation the following officers for its seventeenth session:

Chair:

Andrew Reynolds (United States of America)

Vice-Chairs:

Jean-Pierre Biyiti bi Essam (Cameroon)
Majed Almazyed (Saudi Arabia)
Peter Major (Hungary)
Alexander Mora (Costa Rica)

52. The Commission postponed the election of the Rapporteur of the next session.

Chapter VI

Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission

53. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 7th meeting, on 7 June 2013. It had before it an informal paper containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for its seventeenth session.

54. The Commission approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its seventeenth session, and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. B).

Chapter VII
Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session

55. At its 7th meeting, on 7 June 2013, the Commission had before it the draft report on its sixteenth session (E/CN.16/2013/L.1).

56. The Rapporteur, Moshe Kao (Lesotho), introduced the draft report.

57. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report on its sixteenth session and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion.

Chapter VIII
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

58. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development held its sixteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 3 to 7 June 2013. The Commission held seven meetings (1st to 7th).

59. The session was opened by the Chair, Miguel Palomino de la Gala (Peru), who also made a statement.

60. Also at the 1st meeting, on 3 June, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made a statement.

61. At the same meeting, statements were made by: Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union; Rolf-Dieter Heuer, Director-General, European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN); Joseph Alhadeff, Vice-Chairman, International Chamber of Commerce Business Action to Support the Information Society Initiative (ICC-BASIS); and Carlos Afonso, Executive Director, Nucleus for Research, Studies and Formation Institute, Brazil.

B. Attendance

62. The session was attended by representatives of 41 States Members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and representatives of civil society and business entities also attended. The list of participants for the session is contained in document E/CN.16/2013/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

63. At the 7th meeting of its sixteenth session, on 7 June 2013, the Commission had elected the following members of the Bureau of its seventeenth session by acclamation:

Chair:

Andrew Reynolds (United States of America)

Vice-Chairs:

Majed Almazyed (Saudi Arabia)
Jean-Pierre Biyiti bi Essam (Cameroon)
Peter Major (Hungary)
Alexander Mora (Costa Rica)

64. At its 1st meeting, on 3 June, the Commission elected Moshe Kao (Lesotho) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Commission, as Thato Regina Mosisili (Lesotho) was no longer able to serve in that capacity. At the same meeting, the Commission designated Mr. Kao to serve as the Rapporteur of the sixteenth session of the Commission.

D. Agenda and organization of work

65. At its 1st meeting, on 3 June 2013, following a statement by the representatives of Cuba and Zimbabwe, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda for the session and approved its organization of work, as contained in document E/CN.16/2013/1. The agenda read as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels.
3. Priority themes:
   (a) Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities;
   (b) Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society.
4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the seventeenth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

66. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the proposed organization of work, as contained in an informal paper circulated in English only.

E. Documentation

67. The list of documents before the Commission at its sixteenth session is contained in the annex to the present document.

Annex

List of documents before the Commission at its sixteenth session

Document symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.16/2013/1	1	Provisional annotated agenda and organization of work
A/68/65-E/2013/11	2	Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels
E/CN.16/2013/2	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities
E/CN.16/2013/3	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society
E/CN.16/2013/L.1	7	Draft report of the Commission on its sixteenth session
E/CN.16/2013/CRP.1	2 and 3	Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the meeting of the intersessional panel of the Commission held in Lima from 7 to 9 January 2013
E/CN.16/2013/INF/1		List of participants

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